

THE DEMOCRAT.



The Voice of the People is the Supreme Law,
AND THEIR MOTO,
"LIBERTY & UNION!"

E. A. BRATTON, Editor.
WARTBUR, MARCH 2, 1855.

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DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
WM. MEDILL.
For Lieutenant Governor,
JAMES MYERS.
For Supreme Judges,
WILLIAM KENNON,
ROBERT B. WARDEN.
For Auditor of State,
WILLIAM D. MORGAN.
For Treasurer of State,
JNO. G. BRESLIN.
For Secretary of State,
WILLIAM TREVITT.
For Attorney General,
GEORGE W. MCCOOK.
For Board of Public Works,
JAMES B. STEEDMAN.

Negro Driver's thanks.

By the following, which we clip from the "Jackson Standard," it appears that the whole State is sincerely thankful for receiving some hundreds of negroes, that could not get the liberty to remain in Old Virginia. We have no doubt but Virginia would pass a vote of thanks in her Legislature if Ohio would receive all her free Blacks. We are informed that a move is now going on among Know Nothing Lodges to make a new issue in their creed, to wit: "That in order to reconcile the Abolitionists, they are to go the 'whole hog' for bringing all the free Blacks of the South, that will come voluntarily, into Ohio." It is said arguments are being prepared by Sam to prove that these free Blacks will soon become acclimated in Ohio, and that it will be a most wonderful auxiliary to the exclusion principles of the order, in regard to "Foreign paupers," as they call our emigrants. Our Free Soil friends here are not to be gulled in this way; the attempted frauds, lies and deceptions on the Nebraska bill has completely opened their eyes. But to the thanks:

Editors "JACKSON STANDARD":

Gentlemen:—It will be recollected that some three or four weeks since, as agent, I removed some sixty-eight emancipated Slaves from the State of Virginia, who had been liberated by the will of William Ragsdale, dec'd.

Some feeble attempts were made to hinder their settlement; but the intelligent and law-abiding citizens of the community discountenanced such a course, and the negroes were permitted peaceably to occupy the lands purchased for them in this country, with the money provided for that purpose by their late master. But since their settlement here some designing persons have put in circulation, certain false reports, respecting their character and disposition, and which I fear will result prejudicially to them if not corrected by those who know their real and true character. I have known said negroes a long time, and am able to say, from my knowledge of them that said reports are untrue. If they prove an injury or trouble to the neighborhood in which I have settled them, a great change in principle will have to come over them. Raised to view honesty and truth as virtues, and themselves as human beings in the scale of society, they have conducted themselves as such, with gratification to their owner and honor to themselves. Many of them are consistent members of the Baptist Church, as their certificates will show. Trusting that these improper impressions may not operate to their disadvantage, and hereby thanking the citizens of Ohio for their kindness to me during my short stay, I bid them an affectionate farewell.

Yours truly,
A. J. PERKINS.
Jackson C. H. O., Feb. 9th, 1855.

Hint for Little Knox!

Our thanks are due to Mr. John Z. Eason, for a list of new Subscribers from Knox township; also to J. J. Atkinson, for interest in behalf of the Press, in Madison. If all our Democratic friends in Vinton would take such an interest, our Press would be amply sustained.

Notions! Notions!!

We call special attention this week to the advertisement of R. DAVISON of Chillicothe, who has just returned from the East with a very large stock of Notions, of every variety. Our merchants and dealers will find his stock a good one, and terms reasonable. Give him a call.

We call attention this week to our new advertisements, as they may be of interest to many of you. Don't forget also to read "Lay Sermon—No. 4," it may benefit you.

New Lisbon Mob—An Editor in Jail.

We have been personally and intimately acquainted with Mr. GILL, editor of the *Ohio Patriot*, for the past years, and if there is one man of our acquaintance who we would set down as a particularly honest man in all his business and social relations, among the first we would place Mr. GILL. In this we say no more than all his old acquaintances will say for him. If we recollect rightly the origin of the present difficulty, on the part of these *Know Nothing* scoundrels and base stool-pigeons of some old Feddys in and about Lisbon, arose out of a publication in the *Buckeye State*, charging Mr. GILL with the commission of a high crime in Guernsey county, which the *Buckeye State* refused to take back, (the editor thus showing a lack of principle or brains,) when the records of Guernsey Com. Pleas Court was shown him, and maliciously refused to place Mr. GILL correctly before his readers. Now, we happened to be one of Mr. GILL's Attorneys in the Guernsey county case, and know that he obtained a judgment by confession vs. his libelers there, and then magnanimously accepted all of the judgment except costs and Attorneys fees.

To all who attack Mr. GILL, we would remind them that they have a foe worthy of their best steel, and if he don't parry their most skillful thrusts we miss our guess. In this case our readers will see the beauties of *Know Nothing* oaths, that even our very court rooms which all good citizens look to as a place of dernier resort where justice can be obtained, are to be made the Amphitheatres of mobs—of scoundrels, who would dare intimidate those who act as our public officers, more especially Justices and Judges. In God's name we ask if this political secret organization is to be fostered and cherished by the citizens of our own glorious State?

Too much praise cannot be awarded to these citizens; who, at the risk of their future prospects, and perhaps lives, stepped between these *Know Nothings* and the officers of the law, and protected the latter in the exercise of their judicial functions:

From the *Ohio Patriot*.

To the Public.

We the undersigned being acquainted with the nature of the libel charged by R. D. Hartshorn upon William H. Gill, Editor of the *Ohio Patriot*, and being further acquainted with the course pursued by a portion of the community in attempting to prevent legal redress being obtained to exculpate Mr. Gill from the effects of said charge, feel it our duty to state, that we consider the charge of R. D. Hartshorn, a false, malicious and gross libel—that we approve of the course of Mr. Gill to obtain redress, therefore, that we consider those of our community who have interfered to prevent legal investigation and redress being obtained, have acted very improperly, and that we look upon the entire course pursued by the so called friends of Messrs. Wilson and Hartshorn, in obstructing the administration of justice and in rousing the community to violence and outrage, as a gross infringement upon the rights of a peaceable citizen.

John McCook, James Clarke,
H. Wines, Wm. Myers,
Wm. B. Ryus, Geo. S. Nace,
R. Whitacre, Robt. McMichael,
H. H. Gregg, Robt. Estill,
B. F. Burchfield, John Armstrong,
J. D. Harbaugh, J. S. Seetin,
John Clarke, A. Bosch,
J. L. Smith, Wm. D. Lepper, jr.,
J. Armstrong, Jacob Harper,
R. Scott, James Martin,
J. W. Britton, Robt. E. Craig,
Jeff. Martin, Jesse Wilson,
Sr. Wm. Dorwart,
G. S. Vollandigham, Geo. W. Nelson,
J. M. Gilman, E. T. Thompson,
Fisher A. Blockson.

The Libel Case Again.

We had refrained from saying anything upon this subject until our allusions to it last week, and we hoped there would be no occasion for us to refer to it again, but the conduct of the *Know Nothing* mob is too outrageous to be passed over in silence.

Hartshorn charged us with the crime of perjury, saying that the proof could be found in the Auditor's office, and he dared us to a denial of the charge. Justice to ourselves and our personal friends demanded that we should not pass the matter over in silence. Had it been but a stricture upon our political conduct, it would have received no notice at our hands. But to charge us with a high crime, and dare us to a denial of it was quite another thing. We have committed freely upon the political conduct of the Fusionists and *Know Nothings*, but we never charged Hartshorn or any one else with a crime.

When the charge was made against us by Hartshorn, he knew it to be base and willfully false, manufactured out of whole cloth. We did not wish any libel suit to arise from the matter, and had hoped that in due time the charge would be retracted as publicly as it was made. This was all we desired and all we have ever asked. We had hoped that this course would have been pursued for the sake of justice and peace in the community, and we have no doubt it would, had not the *Know Nothings* otherwise resolved. In fact we have now good reason for believing that the libel was in pursuance of secret resolve of the *Know Nothings*, and that it is one of their plans of operation to attack any person by the foulest means, who boldly denounces their midnight plottings.

Instead, however, of the libel on us being retracted, it was reiterated with additional insult. We were, therefore, left the only alternative of calling upon our libelers to prove the charge. We had been informed by a personal friend, in the secrets of the *Know Nothings*, that any attempt on our part to secure a legal investigation of the matter would be met and resisted by the whole *Know Nothing* force at all hazards. But we were not disposed to be intimi-

dated by this warning, for if nothing more could be accomplished, we were sure we could make the midnight squaddies show their practical colors.

Accordingly we had our libelers arrested and bound over to the Probate Court. Here the *Know Nothings* made their first demonstration, the Judge decided that he had no jurisdiction in the case, which the *Know Nothings* claim procured through their maneuvering. No friend of Judge Reed's however, doubts the purity of his motives in deciding as he did. The Supreme Court having since otherwise decided, we had our libelers again arrested and brought before Esquire Hamilton. Here the *Know Nothings* again rallied in their full force for the purpose of arresting the course of justice. They first tried to reduce Esq. Hamilton by friendly appliances, and failing in this they then attempted to intimidate him by threats of terrible consequences to himself personally. But Mr. Hamilton was not made of the kind of material suited to their purpose. He plainly told them that the scales of justice should be evenly and impartially held by him, and the matter disposed of as the testimony might warrant as in other cases. Finding themselves thus foiled, they then resorted to mob force and violence. Wilson refused to testify in the case—refused to testify to the same matters he had sworn to on a former occasion. The Justice, Attorneys and officers were resisted, threatened, bullied and abused by the ruffians. Whiskey was freely circulated to incite the mob to violence. Not succeeding, however, to their liking, the mobley crew then repaired to the Court House to hold an indignation meeting, but men of character and respectability would have nothing to do with their proceedings. They did not dare to take action only on the affirmative side of their motions and resolutions, yet they were all clearly voted down by more than two to one. The whole thing was a disgraceful caricature of a miserable force.

This is the course things have taken. We were charged with a crime and dared to deny it. We leave it to a proper tribunal for investigation, and the mob steps between us and the court, and says true the charge is false, but the libel is a *Know Nothing*, we are *Know Nothings*, the charge was made at our instance, as much as his, and we will neither permit it to be taken back or have an investigation of the matter.—And yet they have the insolence to accuse us of being influenced by feelings of malice, &c.

The cause against the libelers are in the Probate and Common Pleas Courts, and the *Know Nothings* hope to intimidate the Courts or secure a *Know Nothing* jury, in which event they consider themselves safe, for it is conceded that the oath of mutual protection between the *Know Nothings* is made to override any oath they may take either as witnesses or jurors in a court of justice. We shall see what we shall see.—*Ohio Patriot*.

MAILS.—We have not received a Columbus paper for more than a week past, and our last two mails failed entirely.

Prepared for Life Illustrated.

THOUGHT AFLOAT.

Enthusiasm Evanescent.

Again—in the nature of things the people can not be kept always at a white heat of enthusiasm. To-night an eloquent man could awake every pulse in your hearts; but you go home to your counting-houses and offices; and mean time, like the square at Waterloo, the slave-power stands, cold, firm, and resolute. Government can always beat the night, floating troops of popular enthusiasm. The people of Paris can fear up the pavements of their city and pelt away Louis Philippe, but after a little, capital rolls back, and the towers of old despotic institutions appear again over the clouds of popular enthusiasm. It seems to me we are all going down the torrent of Niagara; Seward sits in his boat and advises us to sit on the northernly side; that is all. [Applause.] Your Harpers, rich enough to afford the luxury of a conscience, can not afford to print the whole of an English book.—[A hiss.] You ought to hiss. [Loud applause.] I have no enmity against the Harpers, they have done much good to the literature of our country; but he that takes upon him the office of giving us the voice of Europe assumes the place of one of the great moral teachers of the times; how great is his sin who corrupts the sources of moral life; who poisons the fountain from which we receive the moral sentiment of other nations!—Wendell Phillips.

Life is Precious.

While life lasts, it is not without great blessings to every same mind.—We read that during the prevalence of a malignant fever, a venerable minister found an old man sick with the disease in a subterranean stable among rats, without any other furniture than two saws and a hatchet, which he could no longer wield. "Courage, my friend," said the priest; "God is about to show you favor to-day, for you will leave a world where you have known nothing but troubles." "What troubles?" answered the dying man with a feeble voice. "You are mistaken; I have lived very content, nor have I ever complained of my lot. God be praised for having given me life, and for closing my days; that I may join him. I feel the moment—it has come, father; adieu!" Let us, who are so much more favored, be not less grateful.—*Osgood's Milestones*.

Interesting from Cuba.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 20.
The Picayune of this city has received letters by the Black Warrior from Havana, which say that the authorities have issued orders to search all vessels arriving from the United States, rumors being current that numerous filibustering crafts were on their way to the island from the States.

This is the shortest article in the DEMOCRAT.

From the Sonora Herald.

Horrid Murder at Sonora—Arrest of the Murderer—His Confession—Letters to his Wife, etc.—His Execution.

About 9 o'clock, P. M., Mr. Joseph Heslep, Treasurer of Tuolumne county, was found weltering in blood on the floor of his office, situated on Hospital street. Mr. McBurney has been sleeping in the office of late, at the request of Mr. Heslep, who was alone, his brother and his other partner, Mr. Taylor, being absent. About nine o'clock Mr. McBurney entered the building, and finding no light, he called the name of Mr. Heslep two or three times. Receiving no answer, he struck a light with a match and found Mr. Heslep lying on the floor all bloody, with life not yet entirely extinct. He immediately ran out and alarmed all the neighbors. The safe was found robbed of its contents. Express riders were immediately dispatched to all the ferries in the county to stop the egress of suspicious characters. On an examination by a Coroner's Jury eight wounds were found on the head of the deceased, done with an axe. The skull was broken on the crown, and some of the brains were scattered on the floor; and a blow had been inflicted on the left temple, and another on the right temple either of which was sufficient to have caused death. The face of the deceased was awfully disfigured with wounds, and the nose was broken.—The mouth, throat and nostrils were found stuffed with paper to prevent the victim from making a noise. In the course of the examination suspicion was attached to one E. C. Griffiths, who was somewhat familiar in Mr. Heslep's office, and who was the last person seen with the deceased. Just as the Magistrate was about to commit him, Constable Phillips came in and announced that the stolen money had been found in a carpet bag and in the pantaloons' pocket of Griffiths, which were discovered in his bed in the boarding house where he was staying. Confronted with these evidences of guilt, the prisoner now acknowledged the commission of the crime, and made a full confession of all the circumstances, which we here append:

CONFESSION.

My name is Edward Crane Griffiths. I was born in Liverpool, England, in 1824. I went to Ireland when a boy, and have been at sea since I was eleven years of age. I came to California from Australia in November last.—I first went to Callao, from thence to Panama, by steamer, and then came to San Francisco on the steamer Golden Age. Was in San Francisco since, until I came to Sonora, previous to New Year's day. First conceived the design of the murder last night. I asked Mr. Heslep to loan me some money. He had a bag of money in his hand, containing gold and silver, which he had taken from a partition in his desk. When I asked deceased to loan me the money, he refused. I then placed my hand upon the bag with no intention of taking it, upon which he arose and struck me in the breast.—My blood being aroused, I immediately picked up the axe and struck deceased with it on the temple; then struck him again two or three times when he was down. He continued to make a noise and I then put the paper in his nostrils and mouth. I then took the bag and the key which he had in his hand, unlocked the safe, and took the gold out of it. I then replaced the key of the safe upon the table, blew out the light and left the house; was occupied only five minutes in the business. I went to my room, placed the money in my carpet bag, changed my pantaloons and walked out. I went down to the Long Tom, and soon returned to Mr. Heslep's office, in which time the murder had been discovered.

When I placed my hand upon the bag I had no intention to take the money, but did it in more of a joke than any thing else. I said to Mr. Heslep you might as well lend me this. When I saw that I had killed him I took the money, for I then thought that I could make the matter no worse. The paper which I put in his mouth I got from the table. Five minutes before doing it I had no idea of committing the act.

I acknowledge this to be the whole truth, and make this confession of my own free will and accord, without any fear, threats, or compulsion from any person. This is made before the Coroner's Jury, at fifteen minutes to two A. M., 19th January, A. D. 1855.

E. C. GRIFFITHS.

An immense assemblage soon gathered, and it was decided to hang the prisoner at daylight. When the time arrived the Sheriff and his deputies attempted to take possession of the prisoner, but without success.

The prisoner was seized on the moment he was brought forth from the building, and marched off, surrounded by armed men, to the outskirts of the town. The crowd behaved in a very cool and decided manner. Finding a suitable tree, a rope was adjusted to one of its limbs, and very soon this miserable murderer met the dishonorable end which he so richly deserved.

The following letters to his wife he wrote after his confession. Throughout the whole proceedings he displayed no signs of nervousness or fear, but on the contrary, maintained perfect coolness and self-possession to the last:

SONORA, Jan. 19th, 1855.

MY DEAR WIFE:—Let not my fate shock or disturb you, for I die under a just sentence, and although the blow was struck in a moment of passion, I am nevertheless your now guilty but ever loving husband.
E. C. G.

SONORA, Friday Morning, 9 A. M.

MY DEAREST WIFE:—One hour more and I will cease to be, as if I never was; but, thank God, I feel happy under my present circumstances, in firm reliance on that God who has so long protected me. I little thought, when last we parted, that it was forever; but my hopes are firm in our meeting again in another and a better world. If my dying could but return my victim to life, what a source of happiness it would be! Pray for me, my dear Mary Anne, and strive to forget this dreadful affair; but you may depend that, tho' black and bad looking, it was not premeditated. The crowd are impatiently waiting for daylight and me. So, forever farewell in this world; and that you may be happy, is the last wish of your unfortunate and dying husband.
E. C. G.

THE EXECUTION.

The atrocity of the murder had kept the whole community abroad, and as soon as all the particulars of his capture and confession got about, the crowd assembled at the place of his captivity, and resolved that he should be hung at daylight. Griffiths had a respectable and intelligent appearance; but the foul fiend must have stood bravely by him to the last, for so much control over one's self, under the circumstances, seems incredible. Indeed, he was to all appearance the only unconcerned person in that assemblage, and was elevated upon the limb of a tree like a dog, giving neither by word or look any concern thereat.

Iowa.

The Democrats of Iowa have just held a State Convention and adopted the following excellent resolutions:

"Resolved, That there has never been a period in the history of our country when we could with more confidence proclaim to the world our entire adherence to, and approval of, the old land marks of the Democratic party."

"Resolved, That the temporary success of our foes being the result of an abandonment of principles on their part, and of the aggregation of discordant elements brought together for mercenary ends, affords no grounds for alarm; but that, confident of the correctness of our principles, and of the integrity of the masses, we appeal to the sober second thought of the people with no fears as to the verdict they may render."

"Resolved, That the liberal principles embodied by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence, and sanctioned in the Constitution; which make ours the land of liberty, and the asylum of the oppressed of every nation, have ever been cardinal principles in the Democratic faith; and every attempt to abridge the right of becoming citizens, and the owners of soil among us, ought to be resisted with the same spirit, which swept the alien and seditious laws from the statute-book."

"Resolved, That we adhere to the doctrine of an unrestrained religious liberty, as established by the Constitution of the United States, and sustained by all Democratic administrations."

"Resolved, That we fully indorse the administration of Franklin Pierce, as sound in principle, discreet in policy, and true to the country."

"Resolved, That we cheerfully approve of the public acts of the Democratic delegation in Congress from the State of Iowa during the present administration."

"Resolved, That the action of the Democratic members of the General Assembly during the present session, in relation to the election of United States Senator, meets with our unqualified approbation."

Good Times Coming!

Money Matters in New York.

The Evening Post of the 13th inst., publishes the Weekly Statement of the city of New York, on which it makes the following comments:

"The loans and discounts have been increased no less than \$1,705,572, the amount reported being \$89,851,869, which is an expansion of over eight millions of dollars since the 2d December last; a very efficient cause of money having become cheaper, especially when combined with a decreased demand, the imports being one-half less than last year. This decline in the imports has a powerful effect, there being so much less demand for money to pay duties, as well as to remit abroad. The Treasury is suffering from this movement."

"The amount of bank discounts is now \$1,700,000 less than the corresponding period of last year, but the amount of specie the banks hold is no less than \$5,262,000 greater. Between the 4th February and the 4th March, 1854, there was a further expansion of four millions of dollars, accompanied by a small decline in the amount of specie. The rates of foreign exchange are about the same. We may expect a somewhat similar movement this year."

The greatly diminished importation of foreign goods, the decrease of specie in the subtreasury, and the continual arrivals from California with millions of gold, must produce a state of things in the moneyed affairs of the country that few dreamed of a month or two ago.—But few were hopeful enough to believe a prophecy of the kind when told them. There is a small decrease of specie in the New York Banks, for the week, and the whole amount that has left the city is about \$1,000,000 for the same time. This amount has gone West and South, and its effects will be for good, as more must soon follow.—*Statesman*.

Trouble among the Know Nothings.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 21.

There was a regular storm in the *Know Nothing* city council last evening, growing out of some of the nominations of the Mayor, many of whom were rejected.

Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

Decline in Breadstuffs.

Formation of a new Cabinet in England.

A BATTLE ON THE DANUBE.

Mutiny in the French Army.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.

The steamship *Baltic* has arrived, with Liverpool dates to the 10th inst. In England a new Ministry had been formed, as follows: Premier; Lord Palmerston; War, Lord Palmerston; Foreign, Earl Clarendon; Home, Sidney Herbert; Colonial, Sir Geo. Grey; Exchequer, W. Gladstone; Admiralty, Sir James Graham; Chancellor, Lord Cranworth; President of the Council, Earl Granville; Privy Seal, Duke of Argyll; Public Works, Sir W. Molesworth; President of the Board of Control, Sir Charles Wood; Postmaster, Lord Canning; With-out Office, Marquis of Lansdowne. The above form the Cabinet. Aberdeen, Newcastle and Russell go out, and Palmerstone comes in. The balance are the same as the late Ministry.

Affairs in the Crimea were unchanging.

There is reported a battle between the Russians and Turks on the Danube, in which the Turks were victorious. It is also reported that a mutiny of the Zouaves had taken place in the Crimea, and the 400 had been sent prisoners to Constantinople.

Sir Charles Napier has made a savage speech against the Government.

In the English Parliament, explanations had been made by those who had failed to form Cabinets. Nearly three million pounds was voted for war purposes.

Fisheries bill had passed.

Earl Aberdeen has been created Knight of the Garter. The Lord Mayor of London had given a great banquet. Amongst those present were Lord Cardigan, Sir Charles Napier, and other notable men from the Crimea and Baltic, who were received with enthusiasm. Sir Charles Napier defended himself, and bitterly attacked the Administration.

In the reconstruction of the British Cabinet, Derby, Lansdowne, Russell and Clarendon were successively sent for by the Queen, and all failed to form a Cabinet, when Palmerston was called in and succeeded.

The latest official dispatches from Bagdad are to the 23d and 24th. Both allude to the improvement in the weather, and speak cheerfully of the future prospects. The latter says: "We resume our work before the town with renewed activity."

Eight Austrian merchant ships were fired into by the Russians at Olmutz. Austria demanded an explanation.

The English missionaries in Poland have been ordered to leave the Russian territory.

LATEST.

Queen Victoria had issued a proclamation, forbidding the British, at home or abroad, sending the enemy or supplying him with munitions of war.

A Monster Iron Ship.

The Edinburgh Journal gives a detailed account of an immense iron ship, which is now being constructed for the Australian trade, at a cost of over £400,000. She will be 675 feet long, 33 feet wide at her greatest breadth of beam, and 60 feet deep in the hold. She will be furnished with paddle wheels and a screw—the former of a nominal power of 1000 horses, the latter of 1600 horses; but practically, the combined power may be estimated at 3000 horses. The engines, when erected and put together, will be upwards of 50 feet in height. The weight of the entire machinery will be about 3000 tons, and of the hull 13,000 tons. She will carry several thousand tons of coal and merchandise; 1600 passengers, and her measurement capacity gives about 25,000 tons burden. Notwithstanding, her draught of water will be but small, not exceeding twenty feet when fully loaded. She will carry coal enough for a voyage round the world, and is built upon a model to insure great speed. Her ordinary speed is expected to be 18 or 20 miles an hour. She is expected to make the voyage from England to Australia in thirty days, and return by Cape Horn in thirty days more—thus making the circuit of the globe in two months.

UNION OF CHURCH AND STATE.—The ministers throughout the country seem to be turning politicians. They are neglecting the interests of their "Divine Master" for secular employment. The following which we take from the Washington Union shows how fond the clergy are of getting office. The Union says:

"Sixty of these political ministers are now members of the Legislature of Massachusetts. A goodly number is also to be found in the Legislature of Pennsylvania. Quite a number of the ministers of the Gospel have been chosen to the new Congress; and in Pennsylvania it is notorious that there is quite a collection of white cravats bowing and intriguing to get their brother, Mr. Tiffany, of the Methodist persuasion, elected to the United States Senate."

"I don't like to patronize this line," said a culprit to a hangman. "Oh! never mind this once," was the reply, "it will soon suspend its operations."

Markets.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 21.

Flour: Howard street sells at \$9.50, and City Mills at \$8.25. Wheat: 8,000 bushels sold at \$1.65 1/2 for white, and \$1.90 1/2 for red. Corn: 14,000 bushels white sold at \$7c., and small lots of yellow at 88c. There is no change in other articles.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.

Breadstuffs are somewhat firmer. Grain is unchanged. Cotton is dull. Stocks are looking up. Very few sales of any leading article have been made to-day, both sellers and buyers holding off for the news by the *Baltic* now below, with a week's later intelligence from Europe.